SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1855.

MEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, PERSUARY 4, 1885.

AFFAIRS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN

PRESIDENT PIERCE EULOGIZED.

Organization of Workingmen Throughout the Union.

Landlords and Savings Banks Denounced.

A Weman Burned to Death.

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE SABINE.

EVENTS OF THE DAY,

Quite a large meeting assembled last night, at Me-hanies' Hall, in response to the following notice:—

WORKINGHEN'S MASS MINITING.—This evening, at eight to'clock, at Mechanic's Hall, No. 160 Hester street, by order of the Hope Chapel and Conference Committees—K. Arthur Bailey, Chairman Hope Chapel Committee; Ben. Price and Antoine Ruckel, Secretaries.

IRA B. DAVIS, Chairman Conference Committee.

J. MERCH HERRY, C. LUDWIG RICHTER, Secretaries.

At 8 o'clock the meeting, which was composed about equally of Germans and Americans, was called to order rman of the meeting. This was carried. Messrs Antoine Ruckel and Hen Price were then appointed Vice-Presidents, and David Marsh and Wm, Arbuthnot, Secre-

Mr. Bay. PRICE then read the following memorial to

the Legislature:—
The THE HON. LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
GENTEMBEN: Most of you are probably aware that at the present time the business operations of this city are curtailed to an extent that has reduced the working classes to a state of dest tution and misery, such as has never before been witnessed in this country.

A meeting was held in Hope Chapel on the evening of December 20, 1854, to inquire into the cause of the present disastrous collapse of the business operations of our city, and to devise means to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe in future. After a full and free discussion of different plans proposed for the relief of the producing classes, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, from which we now make a few extracts, and to which we invite your serious attention.

"Whereas the condition of the working classes is pre-eminently attributable to unwise legislation, favoring the traffic in the monopoly of the lands and other capital belonging to the people, and its accumulation in the hands of a few fortunusts speculators, therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up three memorials to be addressed as follows;—One to the Legislature of the State of New York, praying that the public lands of this State be given to the actual settler, in limited quantities; that the further sale of them, except to actual settlers, be prohibited, and that the quantity of land that apperson may hereafter acquire in any manner, shall be incordance with said resolution, the undersigned were appointed a committee ty draw up and present to

accordance with said resolution, the undersigned appointed a committee to draw up and present to honorable body a memorial on the subject matter in set forth

In accordance with said resolution, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draw up and present to your honerable body a memorial on the subject matter therein set forth.

The public lands held in trust by the Legislature, are the common property of the people composing the State, and it is your duty and province to make such disposition of them as will most conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the people, whose representatives you have the henor to be at the present time.

We believe that to reserve these lands for the free and exclusive use of the actual settler, in limited quantities, is the best disposition that can be made of them, with the view of promoting and increasing the prosperity, happiness and wealth of the people.

Such a course of policy would encourage agriculture—a terminal settler and would tend to draw off from our large cities an immense number of unemployed Isboring men, who have the physical capacity of preducing, by the cultivation of the soil, amply sufficient to maintain themselves and families, and leave large surplus to be added to the general wealth of the State.

We hold that, in a country like ours, possessing such

slarge surplus to be added to the general wealth of the State.

We hold that, in a country like ours, possessing such a wast extent of territory, there need not of necessity be any large class of persons suffering for the necessaries and comfosts of life; and the fact that there are such, it conclusive evidence that our legislation has been morialists believe, particularly in the disposition of the public domain, which we view as a common insertance, to be disposed of in such a manner as will be most beneficial to the great mass of the people. Our forefathers preclaimed "that all men are entitled to certain inalicuable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In the view of the undersigned, if men have the right involves the means of sustaining life by the labor of their hands, their heads, or both combinet. No man or number of men can sustain life without being in possession of land, except by the permission of some other person, who more fortunately does possess a portion of the soil. Let us illustrate this assertion by a plain and simple proposition.

sension of land, except by the permission of some other person, who more fortunately does possess a portion of the soil. Let us illustrate this assertion by a plain and simple proposition.

It is well known to most of your honorable body that of the 700,000 inhabitants of this city, but a very small portice own the dwellings in which they reside, but are obliged to procure shelter by renting the premises they occupy from the owners thereof, spon such terms as the parties mutually agree upon. Now the parties owning these dwellings are not obliged to rent them, if they do not choose to do, but have a perfect right, legally, to close their buildings, and refuse to rent them to any person on any terms whatseever. Suppose that all the pro erty owners of this city should adopt such a course on the ensuing first of May, and turn out of house and home a thnantry of six hundred thousand people, none of whoth have a piece of land which they have a right, legally, to claim as their own—no place on which to obtain the heasns of life—and consequently, practically, no right to life itself. The same result would transpire in the country towns and agricultural districts, were the owners of property in those soctions to pursue a similar course. In answer to these propositions, it may be said that such a state of things can never occur, inasmuch as the owners of property would thereby be inflicting an injury upon themselves to such an extent as to preclude the idea of their purming such a course. We grant that this is true; but it only proves that the landless prition of the community live only by the sufferance and permission of those who monopolisse and possess the soil, and not as a matter of right. Hence we contend that when the lands are concentrated in the hands of the few, the great masses of the people are completely at the mercy of, and are by necessity compelled to pay them tribute in the shape of rent—a state of society which places the tonantry in the position of seris, and the owners of the soil in that of lords—and

others.

2. To limit the quantity of land that any person shall sreafter acquire in this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. Arbuthnot,
Ira B. Davis,
Robert Grant,
R. A. Balley,
William Rowe.

The foregoing was, on motion, put by the Chair to the paeting, and unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee appointed to present the memorial of the meeting held at Hope Chapel, was made by their chairman, Mr. Commerford. He stated that he had an interview with the President, who expressed his willingness to do every thing that he could for she workingmen, within the limits of the constitution. The memorial had been presented to the House of Represen-datives by Mr. Cutting, and to the Senate by Gov. Sew-Senate was given over to the Committee on Lands. All the members of Congress with whom Mr. C. conversed, expressed themselves in favor of the Homestead bill, and were willing to do all in their power to procure its

This report was also adopted, after which the following resolutions were presented by Mr. Benjamin Price—Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be hereby given to His Excellency, the President of the United States, for the prompt and kind interriew extended to to the committee appointed at the great mass meeting, hald in the Park on the 15th January, to memorialise Congress in relation to the distribution of the public lands. Also for the public lands.

practical and constitutional measures for the relief of the great working masses of our country.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Hon. William H Feward, in presenting the memorial of unemployed workingmen from this city to the Senate, entitles him to the seteem of bis fellow eftizens. Unlike too many who take upon themselves the great responsibility of representatives, his disposition to discharge this great duty becomingly impels him to see that the interest and welfare of all shall be aline protected.

Resolved, That this meeting is duly sensible of the favor extended to the werkingmen of this city by the Hon Francis B. Cutting. The courteous and unanly muncrevinced by taking upon himself the presentation of the memorial adopted at the Park, is another manifestation where the representative is ennobled by discharging the attributes which always characterize the conduct of the tree gentlemae.

Resolved, that we recognize in the Hon. John I. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, a true and energetic friend of the Homestead bill, and that we have full confisence in his ability and determination to bring this measure again before Congress in such a shape as to secure its passage at the present session.

Resolved that we hereby return our most heartfelt thanks to the friends of the Homestead bill in the Sonate and House of Representatives. Believing as we do that these men are influenced by the highest and best motives of philantrophy and patriotism, we shall continue to hope that a kind providence may ensure to them that reward which such services merit. In asking this blessing for them and their families, we feel that such offering will be accepted, the more especially as the prayer springs from the hearts of those who have nothing to bestow but that which can be invoked from Him who is the great dispenser of all true happiness.

The foregoing resolutions were also unanimously adopted. The Committee en Organization presented the following report through their chairs and manimously adopted. The Committee en Organization pre

SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATION OF THE PRIENDS OF NA-Intention .- To secure the whole rights of the indi-

vicual.

Theory of Causes and Effects.—Whereas, in the early history of men and nations, certain systems of government and finance, adapted to the wants of the inhabitants, were insultated, which in the further existence of the people were periodically required to be changed, in conformity with the physical and intellectual progress of mankind; so we see, in the precent central-ration of the land and the currency of the United States in the hunds of a few capitalists, evidences of an inherent defect in our land and monetary systems developed to an imposing evil, which has already cerced and plundered the netive industry of our country to a degree of unparalleled degradation and misery; and which bids fair, if unchecked, to tyranniss with more than monarchial power over the fature destines of our axion. We, therefore, propose the following means for remedying these great and growing evils.

Proposals for Remedy.—1st. By the enactment of laws by Congress, prohibiting all further traffic in the public dornain, and distributing the same in limited quantities for the use of actual settlers only.

2d. The enactment of laws by the several States, limiting the quantity of land that any person shall herefore, we propose the following system of organization and concert of action —

System of Organization.—1st. This association shall be represented by a central committee, primarily located in New York, having collateral committees, which will be instituted in each city, town and village, throughout the United States—these committees being originally cleated by 1 ublic meetings and subsequently by bailot, citation.

2d. The central committee in New York shall be the crecutive committee of the whole organization, subject to confirmation or removal every three months, by a majority of the votes of the whole organization, subject to confirmation or removal every three months.

2d. The central committee in New York and libertal succitation in New York, or until amajority of the votes of the wind and the central committees of t

that portion of the audience who did not understand the English language.

Mr. Lavis spoke in favor of the report. He said that a large number of persons throughout the country had expressed themselves strongly in favor of the projected organization of an sesociation like that proposed in it. As, however, there would necessarily be some difference in the societies in various localities. This report was merely preliminary, and the plan proposed in it would have to undergo some modifications before it would be advisable to adopt it. The organization, however, should be completed before the next election, so that those officials, and particularly the Common Conneil, who had treated their petitions with contempt or indifference, would be made to feel that the working classes were not to be trifled with when they demanded that their interests should be consulted. To effect this desirable object the workingmen, without distinction of creed, country or political opinions, should entite, should fraternize in one grand organization. Policy dictated this course; for as long as they remained dissuited so long would they be made the tools of party and the sport of politicians. If they refused to do this they deserved to suffer the consequences. The speaker concluded by exhorting them to unite, as the only means by which they could gain the rights for which they had struggled so long. He hoped that before the lat of March next the association would number at least 35,000 members.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were frequently applicated, the report was adopted.

Mr. Blaiker, the President, next addressed the meeting. He recommended the workingmen to abandon all their political predilections and prejudices, as the best manns by which they organization could be rendered effective. They had too long allowed thruse-vest to be imposed upon the politicians, and they send the proposed the polit Mr. I AVIS spoke in favor of the report. He said that a arge number of persons throughout the country he expressed themselves strongly in favor of the projected

DENITY DISPERSANT REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1856.—Whole number of patients treated 1,657. New patients 1,575. At the dispensary, 1,178; at their dwelling, 397; makes, 652; females, 932; nativity, United States, 486; Irelant, 1,027; other countries, 72. Beaut, sort to the hospital, 8; died, 18; remaining under treatment, 52; prescriptions dispensed during the month, 2,994.

Launch of the United States Frigate Sabine from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

An immense concourse of people were collected yester-day morning in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to witness the launch of the United States frigate Sabine. The people began to assemble about nine o'clock A. M., and at half-past ten o'clock (high water) there were probably from was cold, but clear and invigorating, and every available spot, where a sight of the launch could be obtained, was throughd with spectators. A large number of ladies were present, collected principally on the quarter deck of the receiving ship North Carolina, where a band was execut ing some lively airs, to the performers discomfort, no doubt, on such a cold morning During the leagthoned time they were waiting for the sight, the people displayed a remarkable patience. Shivering forms might be seen buttoning their coats and turning up their collars with a settled determination on their faces to see it out. Others, who had clambered up the flagstaffs to obtain a better view, held on, though the wind was plercing, by the skin of their teeth for a mortal hour, and would not give in. About ten o'clock the steam tog made her appearance, and this incident, in the opinion of some, was a signal that the launch was about to take place. But the steaming quietly lay to off the wharf, and the popular excitement fell at least thirty degrees. Presently a trementous bemmering was heard. "Knocking away the props," suggested a wiseacre with chattering teeth. "She'll go now," hinted another, looking perfectly blue. But go she didn't, though it was unanimously voted that she ought. And so another half hour elapsed, when the re-port of a gun from the starboard side of the Norta Carolina warmed up once more the expectations of the people. One man, more collected than his neighbors, and a wag in his way, abouted immediately "She's off." A rush was made to the edge of the quays—boys dashed in between the legs of tall men, and acrambled on all fours to get a sight of the ship. But she didn't go off for full ten minutes even then, and when that critical event did take place, there was a general exclamation of relief-like that of a patient after his touth has been extracted. "There she goes at last." "Hooray!" (Cheers from the Sabine, vigorously responded to by the excited multitude on every side.)

Well, the ship was off at last. It was no false alarm now. In the poetical phraseology used on such occa-sions, she was at length "in her native element," after baving been thirty-one years trying to get there. It was really a successful and highly satisfactory launch. Rushing down the alide, as though delighted to escape from the old stocks, she plunged deep into the water, and rose with a buoyancy that brought another cheer from the spectators and a grand salute from the North Carolina. The Sabine had the American flag floating from her bow, and the vessels in the vicinity were gaily decorated in her honor. The impetus she received in her descent from the stocks, impelled her a distance of many hundred yards into the stream, and the steamtug being in readiness, she was subsequently towed to the navadock, where she now lies.

Some historical notice of the Sabine will not be uninteresting at the present time. She was commenced on the 12th of February, 1823, put in frame, and about twothirds completed, when all work was suspended until the anticipated difficulty with France-arising out of claims on that government for injuries done to our commerce. This was during the second term of Jackson's administration. The work was then recom menced, but only lasted during three weeks, and nothing further was done until the 15th of May-1864, when orders were received from the Navy department to complete and launch the vessel. Owing to the length of time she had remained on the stocks, she was of course found defective in many particulars. She had, in fact, to be almost entirely remodelled. Her keel was removed and a new one sub-lituted. Twenty feet were added to her length, by cutting off twenty five, and adding forty-five feet. Her bow was also altered and modernized, and other improvements made under the direction and superintendence of F. B. Delano, Esq., the

The dimensions of the Sabine are now as follows:of beam, 47 feet; depth of hold, 29 feet, and tonnage 2,646, government measure. Her armament will consist of ten 8-inch shell guns of 63 cwt., and twenty 32pounders of 57 cwt., on her main deck, and of two 8-inch shot pivot guns of 12,000 lbs. each, and sixteen gether batteries containing forty-eight guns. The crew seamen, landsmen, boys and marines, will number 475 all told. From the improvement in the model and from the weight of the metal which the department has decided she shall carry, the Sabine will doubtless prove one of the most efficient vessels of her size and class.

The Fuplre City Affair.

STATEMENT OF YOUNG HERNANDEZ.
On Thursday last the Spanish Consul and Mr. Carnohanded me a letter from my father, desiring me to come to Cubs. I read the letter, and then told him I did not wish to go home. The Spanish Consul then said that I must go to Cuba, and if I did not go immediately I would be thrown into prison if I ever went there afterwards. I then told them that I would give them no answer until I saw my uncle, Joseph Elias Hernandez, who resides at not see my uncle, and I then told them that I would not The Spanish Consul then said if I would come to New York with them they would let me see my uncle. I then agreed to come to New York, and arrived here about ten on my asking them, to let me go to my uncle alone or with them. I then went with Mr. Carnobell to the boarding house No. 154 Chambers street, where I slept that night The next morning (Friday), when I arose from bed, I again begged them to let me see my uncle, but I was re-fused. That afternoon Mr. Carnobeli took me on board the steamship Empire City, for the purpose of taking me to Cuba. When I got there I met my uncle, who asked me if I wanted to go to Cuba. I answered in the negative, and said that Mr. Carnobell and the Consul had forced me to go. My uncle said if I wanted to go home did not want to go. There were about ten Cubans with us at the time, and they all were witnesses to the conversation. The statement made by Mr. Carnobell that not true. I was not prompted by him to stay here; it was solely my own wish to remain. Refusing to go to Cuba, I left the ship, and went home with my uncle to Brooklyn, where I am now stopping. My uncle was informed of Mr. Carnobeli's actions by a telegraphic des-patch sent to him by one of my friends at Claverack, stating that I had been talen away from school agains

Bread for the Poor of the Stath Ward. The executive committee for the distribution of bread

fore the public for further aid, to make the following brief statement of their proceedings, and the present demand for assistance in that locality.

Furing the month of January they have received in donations of cash \$2,361 75; have expended \$2,185 13; have given out about 40,000 loaves of bread, and have recorded(in a book the names and residences of \$90 worky destitute and suffering families, who have received family tickets for one, two or three loaves of bread per day. The committee designed to render this aid during the severe part of the winter, knowing the utter impossibility to obtain employment; but the readers of this will see from the above statement that we only have means sufficient to continue the operation a few more days. And we now sat the friends of suffering humanity what shall be done? Will you help in this work? Shall these families be assisted, or shall they suffer with hunger?

what shall be done? will you nelp it this work? Shall these families be assisted, or shall they suffer with hunger?

Most of them are long residents of our city, and in former times have been able to provide for their families without asking charity. It is true that but a small portion of the adults are Americans by birth, but they are with us, and how can we see them starre? It has been, and still is our conviction, that there are means and liberality sufficient to enable us to accomplish our puryose, and we now ask all those who are able and willing to help in this work to send in their donations to either of the undersigned, or to the Mission ary, Rev. A. S. Lakin, (office in the Mission House, on the site of the 9dd Brewery).—

Wm. B. Skidmore, Chairman, 135 Hudson street; J. B. Cornell, Transurer, 141 Centre street; Leonard Kirby, 35 and 37 Veesy street; C. C. North, 96 Chambers street; Francis Hall, office of the Commercial, Pine, corner of William street, O. D. McClada, 157 Spring street; R. G. Cmith, 10 East Twenty-third and 14 Fulton streets, Neak Worrall, 25 Eim street; R. A. Beading, 239 Front street; Ralph Mead, 13 and 15 Counties slip.

BUT YOUR, Feb. 9, 1846.

Fire in Varick Street-A Woman Burnt to

Petween seven and eight o'clock last evening a fire as discovered in a frame tenement situated in the rear of No. 128 Varick street, occupied by several poor families. The fire was first seen in the attic, occupied by Mrs. Belden. The flames spread so rapidly that the in-mates of the house became slarmed, and were running in ail directions, endeavoring to save their articles of furditure. During the excitement no one thought about Mrs. Belden, who terrible to relate, was burnt to death. The firemen were quickly at work, and extinguished the fire before it extended beyond the attic and roof. The body of the unfortunate woman was then extrinated from her apartment. She was badly burned about the legs and arms. The body was conveyed to the Eighth ward station house. The cau e of the fire. ccording to the account given by the inmates of the bouse, appears to have been the result of carelessness on the part of Mrs. Belden. Unfortunately the poor weman frequently became intexicated, and on last the influence of liquor, and go to her room, and soon have been caused by her own carelessness. The decease ! relation lost in the steamship Arctic, whose property she into possession of about \$1,000. She had resided at the above premises for upwards of ten years past. The fol lowing are the names of the families who occapied the towing are the names of the families who occupied the other parts of the same house: -Mr. Milan, Mr. Stranbury, Mr. Byan, Mr.-McGuire, Mr. Molden, and Mr. Finn. The premiess are owned by Mr. Burke, of No. 33 st. Mark's place. The damage done to the building will probably amount to \$150, said to be covered by insurance. The poor families and a good many of their things destroyed by breakage and water.

City Politics.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WIREPULLERS—THE POLITICIANS
IN HOT WATER.

The fusionists, so called, held a meeting last Friday

evening in the Coal Hole in Tammany Hall, when they determined that the great mass meeting, which is to reunite the shattered fragments of the democratic party, shall come off on the 7th of March next, immediately after the adjournment of Congress. The Sert Committee, which met on last Thorness evening in the same place, were considerably excited by a resolution which was introduced confemning the Postmaster for the appointments he had made, and for his not turning certain well known whige out of office. Some pretty severe language was used, and at one time there were strong symptoms of a fight. Although this committee is as yet but a month old, it is already divided into two factions—one bailing from the Custom House and the other from the Post Office. The latter elique has the support of a num ter of outsiders, who are opposed to Castom House dictation under the leadership of Cochrane, and at very meeting the split becomes more evident.

The Hard General Committee, who met on the same evening, were also in treuble. The resolutions which we published in the Herald of Friday were violectly opposed, because they did not take ground against Know Nothing sm. It was also urged, that if a committee was sent to Albuny, a proposed, to influence the hard members of the Legislatdre to vote for a candidate of their own, and enter into no combination with the oppounts of Seward, it would have the effect of insuring the election of that objectionable personage to the fensie, and thereby materially injuring the future fortunes of the nationals. Exception was also taken to the omision in the resolutions of the State Central Committee, of the name of Green C. Bronson, who was given the cold stoudder, and Daniel S. Dickinson alone mentioned in a complimentary manner. The resolutions, however, after an exciting debate, passel, and the committee, he are not a considered to the committee, and the subject of Clark, are now in Albany, canvassing the Legislature, to prevent any coalition between the hards and softs.

The Whig Young Men, at their meeting on Friday right, had a most exciting time, in consequence of a resolution being submitted, endorsing the claims of Seward ta the Senatership Tarious others were made to stave off action on the resolution, but was at longth carried, in the following shape:—

Resolved, That the result of the late fraternal interchange of sentment smoog the whig members of the State logislature, presenting a candidate to be chosen to represent the State of New York in the Unite States Senate, is in accordance with the preference of the body, and that we hall it as an evidence of the field by of the whig party to a time honored landmark, devotion to freedom, humanity and justice.

It was determined to publish the proceedings, which was done against the wishes of many of the members, and after a close fight as to which appear in.

The following letter from one of the secretaries above that there is no little discontent amony the voung wifes published in the HERALD of Friday were violectly op

and after a close light as to which papers they should appear in paper in the following letter from one of the secretaries shows that there is no little discontent among the young whigs at the action of the committee.

I regret to see my name attached to the Seward resolution passed last excaing by the Young Mea's Whig General Committee. I am one of the secretaries. I was absent, and I dony the right to make me appear as the enformer of any such resolution.

I should have opposed it, and by no means have signed it, or allowed my name to be attached to it, if I had been present. Respectfully,

Feb. 3, 1805. JACOB CHOLWELL, Ninth ward.

Police Intelligence. CHADGE OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER PALSE PRE-TENCES.

Two Germans were arrested yesterday, charged with leged, on the part of the complainants, that they were induced to purchase the stock, fixtures, and goodwill of the grecery store corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth the grocery store corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street from the secused, for the sum in question, and that, believing the representations of the accused to be true, they parted with their money. It is further alleged by the complainants that the representations made by the secused were not true; that the store did not contain the stock represented previous to, and at the time of the purchase. The accused were brought before Justice Pavison, at the Second district police court, who held them to ball each in the sum of \$600.

THE ALLEGED BOGUS EXPRESS MAY.

Complaints against the man Williams, whose arrest we noticed a few days ago, are beginning to be quite frequent. Among the number is one from a Milwaukie gentleman, who sends the following bill received, as is slieged from Williams, with the fatent to obtain money under false pretences. The original document was printed, and afterwards filled in writing :--

printed, and afterwards filled in writing —
LAW, GENNELL & MINOTE,
FORWARDING SIDE (Commission Merchants, South street,
New York.—Front street, San Francisco, Cal.
J. G. Law. T. W. GRINNELL. W. H. MINOTE.
NEW YORK, January II, 1855.
SER.—We have received, per s'eamer North Star, a
package of goods, trunks, which have arrived in good
cendition. The freight from Fan Francisco amounts to
44, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded to direction or order punctually. Address (post paid),
44.
W. M. MINOTE. New York.
P. S.—None but bankable funds received in payment,
and such money sent at our risk.

TAKING JT COOL.

TAKING IT COOL.

Some expert and impudent hall thief entered the house of Mr. R. De Forrest, No. 141 Hudson street, on Friday of Mr. R. De Forrest, No. 141 Hudson street, on Friday night last, and carried off two overcoats, one of which contained the keys of Mr. De Forrest's store. No trace of the thief or stolen property was received up to resterday morning, when the owner of the property was attained to find the following note, written in an i legible hand, left at his residence—"I return you those keek, as they are of no use to me. I am much pleased with your cork, and thank you for them." CHARGED WITH BECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Barvey, charged with having been the receiver of a pair 126 Hammond street, by two small boys, aged about eight and nine years respectively. The accused was taken before Justice Brennan, at the Jefferson Market police court, who held him to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer.

Sunday Shaving.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I have just read the article in the Hunato of to-day, with reference to Mundy's bill, in which he proposes to shut up the barber shops on Sunday. I am astonished that any one connected with a paper that takes such comprehensive views of matters and things as the HERALD, should have attributed this movement to "mo-rality and piety in our State Legislature."

such a bill, not from any rel'gious scruples, but on ac.

Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

The war against the fortune feliers has just com menced, and will be carried on until they are all driven from the city, or compelled to abandon their peculiar occupation. Since the arrest of Madame Figury, how the alert.

The following report in regard to the inspection of weights and measures, was presented yesterday to the Mayor by Mr. Wainwright, the Inspector, showing the result of his operations since the 3d of January last:-

result of his operations since the 3d of January Inst:

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE HON. FERNAND WOOD, MAYOU.—

INAR SHE-I take pleasure in laying before your Honor report of my inspection of weights and measures for the mouth of January, commencing January 3, 1855. I have inspected 2,186 scales, varying from a spring scale to a scale beam. of which 2,185 were correct, and 51 incorrect; of weights 7,310, of which 6,516 were correct, and 754 were incorrect of dry measures, 1,307, of which 317 were direct, and 1,030 were incorrect or unscaled; of wet measures, 3,608, of which 1,479 were correct, and 2,219 were incorrect or unscaled. Yours, respectfully, 11608 G. WAINWRIGHT, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Second district.

WHAT THE PROPLE SAY.

district.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

That the sidewalk opposite 200 Broome street has caved in since last Sunday ovening, and is exceedingly dangerous to travellers.

That the occupants of houses along the alleyway between 83 and 85 liberty street are in the daily habit of throwing fifth and garbage in the street.

That Spring street, between Hudson and Clark, is constantly encumbered with old carts und wagons; so much so that the stages of the Catherine ferry line are quable to pass.

so that the stages of the Catherine terry line are unable to pass.

That the house 104 Third avenue is dangerous, and almost untenantable, on account of the battresses in the rear failing, and the sawers and other parts of said house being out of repair.

That Prity-second street, between the Eleventh and I welfth avenues, is abandoned by the street contractor, who was to have the same done in five months from the do of February, 1852; that the said contractor has only worked on it when it pleased himself, and from present appearances does not intend to do anything more with it.

I hat Pritry-second street, between Housivay and Frith avenue, has not been cleaned for the last six months, and is extremely filthy; and that the rubbish betwee 34 and 16 in in the same street, has not been removed.

moved.
That the sidewalk in front of Nos. 9 and 11 Thirty second street, has not been cleaned from snow this

second street, has not been cleaned from snow this winter.

That Fr int street from Wall street to Olu slip, has not been cleaned for two months past, and that the mud is at present one foot 23, inches deep, with a fair prospect of a further rise.

That Seventy eighth street, between Third and Fifth arennes, was ordered to be graded and regulated as early as 1862, but no such grading ever look place till alter it was advertised to be commenced, in July, 1853, to be ct implete: in one year from that time. About two thirds of said street only are so graded, the remainter being lett in an unfinished condition, readering the street almost impassable to the occupants of premises in that neighborhood.

Patrick Kinney, farmer's laborer, of New London, Ct., crimplains that his son, Patrick Kinney, Jr., a minor, aged I7 years in December last, emisted in the United States infantry, at a rendervous, 50 Bowery, on or about the 26th early of January, 1855. He is now on Governor's Island.

Mrs. Ann Kran complains that she was arrested on

Island.

Mrs. Ann Ryan complains that she was arrested on Thursday last by a policeman, and taken to the York-ville police station, on a charge of theft; that while there some of the officers attempted to take improper liberties, and that also was detained till eleven o'clock that night, sithough the charge against her was utterly groundless and could not be proved.

A NOVEL COMPLAINT.

The following letter was sent to the Mayor's office. We publish it as it was written, verbelism of literation:—
Hosomanus Su—
I have to complain of undrew Hartagent to the property of Mrs Shartell, No 56 B oscrelt street not having a lock or latch or knob to the front door can be opened at any hour of the night i have often Detected men and scemen lying there and Detected me of me nights Best what we have to Pay our Bent in advance.

Your of edient Servant JOHN DENNIS

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Miss J. M. Davenport, the distinguished tragedienne strived at the Irving House yesterday, from Richmond, Va. She will sail in the steamship George Law to mor-rew for Carlifornia, on a professional tour. Californians are proverbially gallant; and as Miss Pavenport is the first actrees of distinction that has visited the Golden Land, we doubt not that her tour will be both profitable

and pleasant.

Broadway Theorem.—In consequence of the immense success attendant upon the production of the spicalitistic permits speciale of "Cinterella," and in order to gratify the numerous applicants who have been nightly disappointed in procuring seats, the enangement of this theatre announce it for representation during the whole of next week. The entertainments for to-morrow evening comprise "Cinderella" and the farce of "As Like As Two Pens. "

Bowney To-

Ing comprise "Conderells" and the large of "As Lake As The Peas.

Bowney Theorem.—The joint benefit of Mr. G. C. Charles and Miss M. A. Charles will take place to morrow evening, which will also be the last of their appearance. On this consists they will appear in four of their most oppular pieces, namely: "Ireland and America." "The lith Knew Nothing," "Our Sal," and "Paidy Mile's Boy." The benefit of Mrs. Dunn will come off on We's Boy." The benefit of Mrs. Dunn will come off on Medically evening next.

Buston's Theorem.—To morrow evening Mrs. Anna Cora Mewatt's new piece of "Fashion" will be produced for the first time at this theatre. The cost emiraces all the "alent of this excellent company, and some new screery has been painted by Hielge "apreasily for this piece. Mr. Burton will personate the character of Adam Tremens. "Family Jans" will also be performed.

Wattack's Thiarym.—There will be no change in the performance for to morrow evening. "Town and Construct" and "The Critic" are the pieces to be repre-

performance for to morrow evening. "Fown and Country," and "The Critic" are the pieces to be repre-sented. Mr Blake's benefit will take place on Tuesda, evening next, when "Fantion" and "The Last Man will be produced. Mr. Blake's merits as an actor an very well known, and there is no doubt that the attend-ance will be dense.

ance will be denie.

Mathopourian Opena House,—The Sanday concerts at this theatrs, under the inanagement of Mr. Frank Highers, are becoming more and more successful, and the selections for this evening are of a character calculated to attract a crowdel attendance. The exceeding hard to the form the article of the count of Valancis, otherwise known as Eggor Bernardi, will make his first appearance at these concerts this evening. Mademoiselie Camille Urso will also perform a new solo on the violin, by Vicuations. Circus, Manicovarian Thantim — A very attractive programme is announced for to morrow evening, comprising a variety of equestrian feats and gymnastic exercises.

American Mcszum.—"Ambrose Gwinett" will be per-formed in the afternoon, and in the evening Mr. J. R. Scott will appear as Ugolino, and William in "Hack Eyed Fusan" —The burlesque of "Black Blan-Wood's Missings.—The burlesque of "Black Blan-

woods Miserania.—Its narrawing of "hasta hitations" will be played to morrow evening.

HICKERY'S SHEETANIA "Lucy of Lammermoor" and a superior Ethiop an entertainment will be given to

norrow evening.

LONALLEON'S OPERA HOUSE.—A good bill is announced or to morrow evening.

for to morrow evening.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.

[Correspondence of the Nowark Advertiser.]

Milas, Jan. 7, 1855.

Fortunately we reached this place just in time to share in the honors of a young American prima donse, who made her debut on the evening of our arrival, at Is Scala. We learned through the conversation at the dinner table that all the world was going to the theatre to witness the first essay of an American candidate for operatic honors, who had adventurously come to Milan to submit her qualities to the highest tribunal in Europe, without even having once tempted approbation in the very audacity. Of course we secured scale at an early hour.

The opera was "Linda." On her first appearance the

inferior spheres. There was comething of promise in the very sudacity. Of course we secured scale at an early hour.

The opers was "Linda." On her first appearance the andience was conciliated by a charming person, and hindly greetings assured her of a fair heaving. The preposession was evidently conditioned by the first act, at he end of which there were clear indications of excited expectations, which, in the progress of the piece, were abundantly realized. Her success was complete. After the second act she was called out on every performance, and at the close of the scene received all the honors due to a successful debutants.

Naturally sympathining in the first, flush of such encous in the midst of the old world, we paid our respects to the young lady the next moraing, and found her as worthy of private regard as of public applicans, the is the daughter of Mr. Conrad Hennier, of Boston, and came of known of the first citizens of the American Athens, accompanied by her father, himself a dwiss by birth, to quality herself by study under proper masters for the Opera Miss H. is only 15, and she preserves in the midst of the most flatterering attentions of the best covery in Miss, the quiet simplicity and unaffected manners which are among the most attractive graces of her ex. Her voice is a sograno of the richest tone.

Is Scale is doubtless the most renowned theatre in Europe, and, after fian Carlos at Nagles, is the largest in Italy. It he accommodation for over 4,000 persons and has the merit of being perfectly resonant, notwith standing its incomensity. This advantage is chiefly owing the form of the roof, a cleaver construction by a recording risits is universal in Italy; werey lady is a queen in her box.

Martine A Ffairs.

University of the property. The practice of receiving visits is universal in Italy; wery lady is a queen in her box.

Arrival of the Steamship Union, The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, arrived last night. She left Havre on the 17th ult , and Southamptos on the 18th. She brings no later news, the advices by Africa being to the 20th.

The following is a list of the

PASSENGERS BY THE UNION.

Bishop Santrirer, Miss M T Fernands, Mr Consideran and lady, Madame Vigeroux, Mr Gustavus Pappel and Marter August Hamburger, Miss Sophie Rainotte, Miss Clement Miss J Govieux, Master Deve, Mr Yon Cames and lady, Madame Ve Benard, Mr S Gesler, Mr Gandon, Mr Mara, Mr Fagelborn, Calriel Vessini and P Guseir, K Williams, Charles Cranery, Mr Perrel.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Joseph B. Wakely, D. D., will deliver the fourteenth discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty third street,

near Wifth avenue, this evening, at 73% o'cleck.

The first of a series of sermons will be delivered this evening, in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Brooms and Chrystic streets, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Provisional Bishop of New York. Services to commence at half past seven o'clock.

Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the eventeenth discourse before the Young Men's Associationof the South Dutch Church, Fifth avenus, corner of Twenty-first street, this Sabbath evening, at half-past

seven o'clock.

Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., will deliver the eighth dis-course before the Young People's Association of the Re-formed Dutch Church, Twenty first street, near Sixth avenue, this everyning, at 7 % o'clock.

ORDINATIONS.
On Friday, the 5th, uit me, the Right Rev. J. O. Vandeve'de, Roman Catholic Bishop of Natches, conferred the Hely Order of Deaconship on the Rev. Richard Kane, at St. Mary's church, and on the next day (Feast of Puphany.) he raised the same reverend gentiem at the Holy Order of Priesthood.

the Holy Order of Priesthood.

First. Henry Smith. D. D., Professor in Lane Seminary, and recently orda ned to the Gospel ministry by the President of Cincinnati. Dr. S. has been a licentiate of the Presbytery more than twenty years, having been inconset in December, 1822. His connection with Marietta College rendered his ordination unnecessary.

Fer. Charles S. Fe Luc was ordained by the Presbytery of Cincinnati, and is to labor with the church in Carthage, Chio.

Per. Elijah P. Smith was ordained an Evangelist by the Denmark Association, Jowa, on the 3d uit.

The Universalist Foeley of Waterville, Me., have fa-vited Rev. H. C. Leonard, of Orano, to become their pas-tor. He has accepted the invitation and commenced his labors.

labors.

The First Paptist Church in Csunbridge, Mass., have given a unsulmous invitation to the Rev. S. K. Mason, of Lockport, N. Y., to become their pastor.

The Rev. James Hoyt, late of Stamford, Conn., has accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the First Corgregational Society of New London, Conn.

Rev. Alfred E. Ives., of Described, has received a unanimous invitation to the pastoral office of the Congregational Church and Society in Castine, Me.

Rev. A. Pairbarro, has accepted a call to Hunter We. Rev. A. Fairbaron has accepted a call to Huntsville

Rev. Isane W. K. Handy, of Newark, has been called to the First Fresbyterian Church in Portsmouth, va. Fev. Daniel Gibbs has accepted a call to Ripley, Chan-taneue county, N. Y., and entered upon his labors at that place.

INSTALLATIONS.

The inetallation of Rev. Horatio Stebbins as pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in Portland.

Me., took place on the Slat uit.

Rev. James Fells was installed paster of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th ult.

Rev. L. Stanley was installed, by the presbytery of
Marshall, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Josesville, Mich., on the 10th ult.

Bev. Oliver Crane, late of Turkey, was installed pastor of the Fresbyterian Church at Huron on the 18th ult. Rev. Dr. Mandeville, lately of Albany, was installed paster of the Government street Church, Mobile, on the 14th ult.

DEATRS IN THE MINISTRY.

Bev Henry G. Livingaton late paster of the Third Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia, diet at Carmed,
Pulman county, N. Y., on the 27th all.

Fev. John H. Waterbury died at Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 26th ult., aged 62 years.

A new O. S. church was organized last week in Woot Fiftieth street, in the place where the West Fiftieth street in the place where the West Fiftieth street Tabernacle formerly worshipped. Bermon by Dr. Phillips.
A new German church in Belment avenue, Newark, N. J., called St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the Company of the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church, was decleated on the Maria and the St. Peter's church and the St. Peter's

N. J., called St. Peter's church, was desicated on the fraction.

On the 18th ult., in Redford, Obio, the Rev. Frederica T. Brown, of this city, assisted in organizing a promules church, composed chiefly of heads of families from New York and Yew England, called the Pirst Presbyterica church of Bedford, in connection with the General Assimily of the Presbyterian Church, Old School.

A Presbyterian church was dedicated at Cool Spring. Success county, Rel., on the 19th ult.

A new house of worship creeked by the First Course.

A new house of worship erected by the First Congregational church in Belvidere, III., was dedicated on the

set on all church in Belvidere, Ill., was dedicated on the 14th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To day it is just three hundred years since John Regers, the proto-martyr of the Marian persecution, was burned at the Wake at femitifield. We hear that some of the Geocondants of that famous man, resident in the vicinity of Bosten, have made preparation for an observance of this anniversary. One of our friends, whose formuly is allied to that of the martyr, and whose anostrofor more than one generation have been honored and respected in the ranks of the New England clerry, has a genuite portrait of the illustrious man of finitifield, whose sufferings have been the them of so much nursery pathos, and the eract number of whose children has been hunted up for use at the gathering of the describants of those nine on ten children, who form that melancholy group in the woodcut in the old edit one of the New England Primer. The Salem Gazette, in alluding to this neutorable day, has the following parameters.

ing to this memorable day, has the following paragraph.—
Alluding to this even. Noa lie, (though an enemy) the celebrated French Ambassador, then at the court of London in his letter to France of that very evaning, says.—'This day was performed the confirmation of the alliance between the Pope and this himziom, by a public and solemn sacrifice of a preaching doctor named Logors, who has been burnt alive for being a Lutheran, but he greater part of the people took so much pleasure that they were not afraid to make him many acclamations to strengthen his courage. Even his children assisted comforting him in such a manner as if he had been led to a wedding.'

The Chicago Heraid states that the enterprise of re-establishing the Congregational Theological Seminary, promises to be pre-eminently successful. The agent, flee. Mr. Peet, has met with great success, and new hopes to raise \$50,000 in the State of Illinois alone. A bill of incorperation has alrendy been introduced into the Illinois Legislature.

the Illinois Legislature.

Bishop Lee, of lows, is now engaged in raising money for a permanent missionery fund in his diocess.

The report of the Canadian Westeyan Society states the contributions to it the last year to be £7,000, which is an advance of £1,800 upon the praceding year. The accept supports 15 Indian missions, 62 domestic, 21 missionaries to the Indians, 79 domestic, and 16 day schools. In the mission churches are 19,624 members, of whom 1,142 are Indians.

MISSIONARY LABORS IN ORRECT.

Missionary Labors in Origina.

From a letter recently received from a friend is five we learn that the Rev. By. Hill, for more than the stry five years a missionary from the Protestant Episcopal Church is this country, has been seriously ill, though he is now in a conveilescent state. The ravages of the choices in Athene have been fearful. In many instances whole families have been fearful. In many instances the city one sees numbers of houses, whose inmates have died, closed by the authorities. Every body that could lave, went away all except the missionsries; they staid valinatly at their post. The mission school of Dr. Hill was opened after the summer vacation, with hundreds of scholars, but was obliged to be closed in a few days, on account of the frightful syrand of the choice.

To show the esteem and high respect in which Rev. Dr. Hill is held by those in authority in Greece, I will here say he was chosen by the government as one of the commissioners sent to the Island of Eubons, to investigate the affair of the she cking murder of Mr. Levres and wire, which happened a few months since. All the documents in relation to this mournful tragely were translated into English by Dr. Hill, and forwarded by him to England.

King Othe manifests the warmant interest in the American mission action, and has several times visited it, always expressing great satisfaction at the work there going on. The lawr of Greece forthid any thing like proceeding the process of the control of the process of the control of the process and therefore the only fail there for foreign missionaries is the schools, which thus far have been emiscally successful. For a quarter of a contary Dr. and Mrs. Hill have devoted all their energies to this work. Hill have devoted all their energies to this work. Hundreds and hundreds of children have been emiscally successful. For a quarter of a con